BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2006

1 Total Wages and Salaries Earned by Yukoners in 2006

In 2006, the total wages and salaries earned by Yukoners was $754,404,000. In 2005 the figure was $710,055,000. Total wages and salaries increased by $44,349,000, or 6.2%, from 2005 to 2006. The following table shows wages and salaries for the years 2002 to 2006 and indicates how this figure has changed compared to the rate of inflation[1].

Year		Wages and Salaries ($)	Change from Previous Year (%)	Inflation Rate[1] (%)	Yukon # Employed[2]	Average Wages and Salaries ($)
2006		754,404,000	6.2	1.4	16,900	44,639
2005	(r)	710,055,000	6.4	2.2	17,000	41,768
2004	(r)	667,345,000	7.0	1.1	16,700	39,961
2003	(r)	623,409,000	1.6	1.9	15,100	41,285
2002	(r)	613,677,000	1.8	0.7	15,100	40,641

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006, 326-0021 and 282-0055.

[1] Based on inflation rates for Whitehorse; Yukon figures are not available.

[2] Statistics Canada revised figures for the Labour Force Survey from 1995 to 2007, due to increased coverage of this survey.

2 Average Wages and Salaries

On average, each employed Yukoner in 2006 earned $44,639. In 2005, each employed Yukoner earned an average of $41,768. This is an increase of 6.9% from 2005 to 2006. The following table shows the average wages and salaries for the years 2002 to 2006 and indicates how this figure has changed compared to the rate of inflation[1].

Year		Average Wages and Salaries ($)	Change From Previous Year (%)	Inflation Rate[1] (%)
2006		44,639	6.9	1.4
2005	(r)	41,768	4.5	2.2
2004	(r)	39,961	-3.2	1.1
2003	(r)	41,285	1.6	1.9
2002	(r)	40,641	-0.2	0.7

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Canada, CANSIM 326-0021.

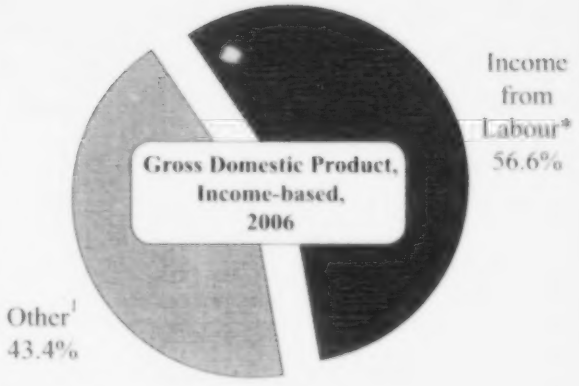
[1] Based on inflation rates for Whitehorse; Yukon figures are not available.

3 Income from Labour Compared to the Yukon's Total GDP

Income from labour* in the Yukon represents a large proportion of the territorial gross domestic product (the value of the Yukon's total production of goods and services at market prices). In 2006, the percentage of the GDP represented by income from labour was 56.6%.

[1] *Includes corporation profits before taxes, interest and miscellaneous investment income, accrued net income of farm operators from farm production, net income from non-farm unincorporated business (including rent), inventory valuation adjustment, taxes less subsidies on factors of production and on products, capital consumption allowances and statistical discrepancy.*

*See note on page 8 for definition of 'income from labour'.



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 384-0001.

4 Income from Labour and the Yukon's GDP, 2002 to 2006

In the years 2002 to 2006, the percentage of the gross domestic product represented by income from labour* has varied from a high of 56.9% in 2004 to a low of 55.9% in 2005.

The percentage of the Yukon's gross domestic product at market prices represented by income from labour, 2002 to 2006.

Year	GDP at Market Prices (millions of $)	Income from Labour (millions of $)	% of GDP Represented by Income from Labour (%)
2006	1,549	876	56.6
2005 (r)	1,478	826	55.9
2004 (r)	1,371	780	56.9
2003 (r)	1,292	729	56.4
2002	1,254	708	56.5

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 384-0001.

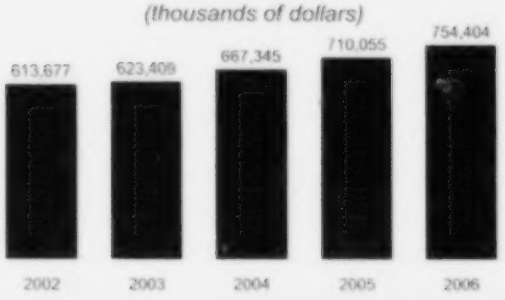
*See note on page 8 for definition of 'income from labour'.

5 Total Wages and Salaries

Total wages and salaries in the Yukon for all industries have been steadily increasing since 2002 to a high of $754,404,000 in 2006, an increase of 6.2% from 2005. Total wages and salaries includes all goods-producing industries as well as all service-producing industries. These categories are each broken down further in this report.

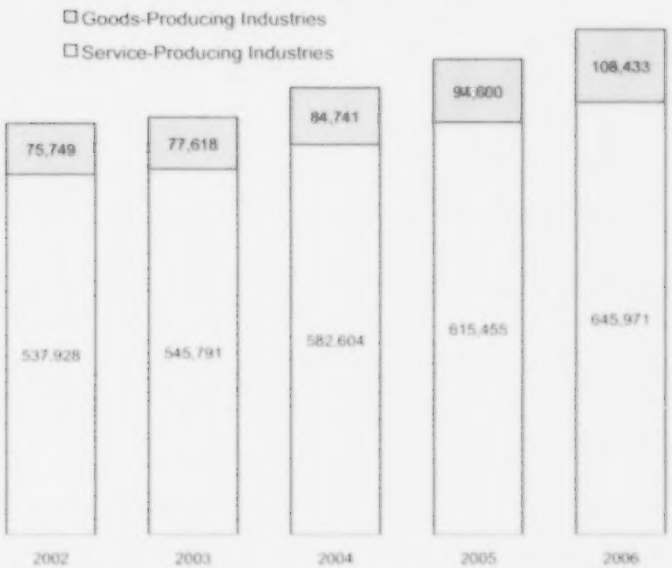
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries for all industries
(thousands of dollars)



6 Goods-Producing vs. Service-Producing Industries

Source of Wages and Salaries, 2002 to 2006
(thousands of dollars)



Of the total wages and salaries in the Yukon, service-producing industries comprised the major source in 2006 at $645,971,000, or 85.6%. The other source of wages and salaries, goods-producing industries, comprised only $108,433,000, or 14.4%. Goods-producing industries as a percentage of the total wages and salaries has increased steadily in the last five years, from a low of 12.3% in 2002 to 14.4% in 2006.

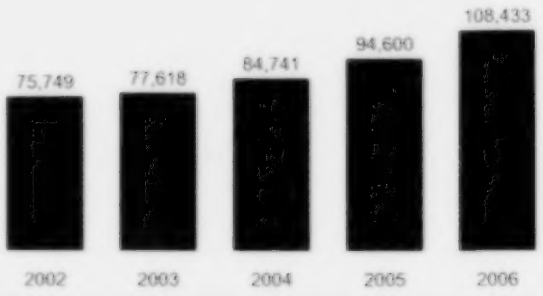
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

7 Goods-Producing Industries Income in 2006

Total wages and salaries from goods-producing industries increased by 14.6% from 2005 to 2006. This industry has increased steadily over the last 5 years, ranging from $75.7 million in 2002 to $108.4 million in 2006. Goods-producing industries include agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; mining and oil & gas extraction; utilities; construction; and manufacturing.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries for all goods-producing industries
(thousands of dollars)

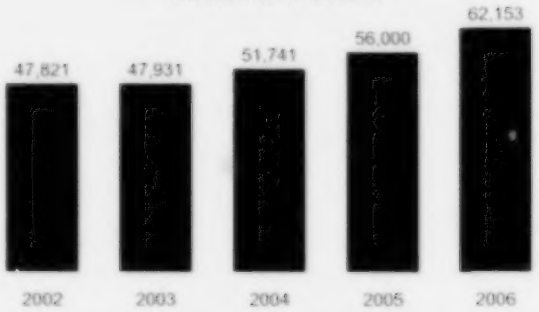


8 Construction

Total wages and salaries in the construction industry showed a steady increase from $47,821,000 in 2002 to $62,153,000 in 2006. Total wages and salaries in the construction industry increased by 11.0% from 2005 to 2006. The construction industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in constructing, repairing and renovating buildings and engineering works, and in subdividing and developing land.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

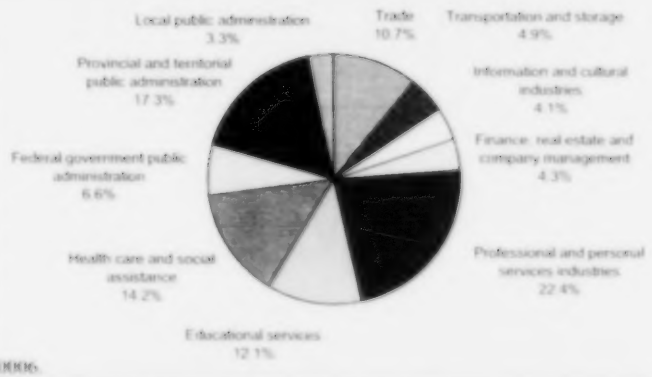
The annual total of wages and salaries in the construction industry
(thousands of dollars)



9 Sources of Services-Producing Industries Income in 2006

Ten separate industry sectors comprise the services-producing industries segment of labour income. In 2006, the largest source of service-producing income came from the professional and personal services industries, which totalled $144,865,000. The second-largest source was from provincial and territorial public administration at $112,048,000.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.


Local public administration 3.3%
Trade 10.7%
Transportation and storage 4.9%
Provincial and territorial public administration 17.3%
Information and cultural industries 4.1%
Federal government public administration 6.6%
Finance, real estate and company management 4.3%
Health care and social assistance 14.2%
Professional and personal services industries 22.4%
Educational services 12.1%

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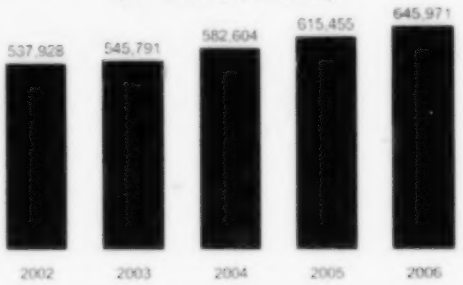
10 Services-Producing Industries

Total wages and salaries in the Yukon services-producing industries have been steadily increasing since 2002 to a high of $645,971,000 in 2006 (an increase of 5.0% from 2005). The services-producing industries include trade; transportation & storage; information & cultural industries; finance, real estate and company management; professional and personal services industries; educational services; health care & social assistance; federal government public administration; provincial & territorial public administration; and local public administration.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries for all services-producing industries

(thousands of dollars)



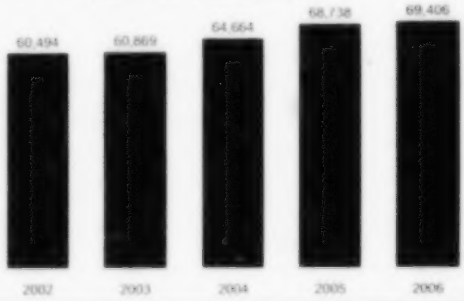
11 Trade

Total wages and salaries in the Yukon trade industry increased steadily from $60,494,000 in 2002 to $69,406,000 in 2006. In 2006, the wages and salaries in the trade industry increased by $668,000, or 1.0% over the 2005 figure. The trade industry includes establishments primarily engaged in the wholesaling and retailing of merchandise, and in providing related logistics, marketing and support services.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the trade industry

(thousands of dollars)



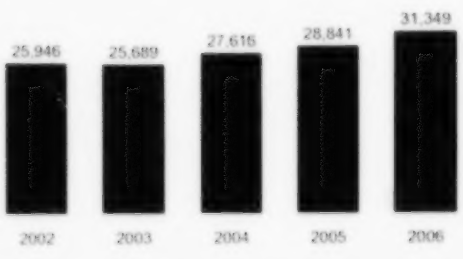
12 Transportation and Warehousing

Total wages and salaries in the Yukon transportation and storage industry increased from $28,841,000 in 2005 to $31,349,000 in 2006, an increase of 8.7%. The transportation and storage industry includes establishments primarily engaged in transporting passengers and goods; warehousing and storing goods; and providing services to these establishments.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the transportation and storage industry

(thousands of dollars)



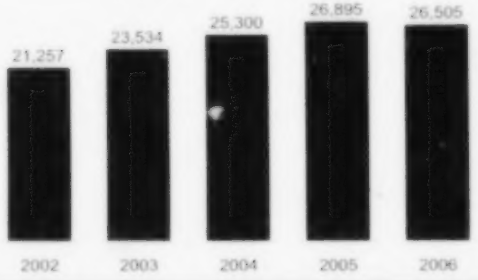
13 Information and Cultural Industries

In 2006, total wages and salaries in the Yukon's information and cultural industries decreased by $390,000, or 1.5%, compared to 2005. Information and cultural industries include establishments primarily engaged in creating and disseminating (except by wholesale and retail methods) information and cultural products.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the information and cultural industries

(thousands of dollars)



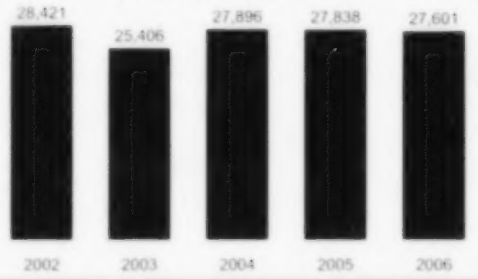
14 Finance, Real Estate and Company Management

In 2006, total wages and salaries for the Yukon finance, real estate and company management industries decreased slightly from 2005. The 2006 figure of $27,601,000 shows a decrease of $237,000, or 0.9%, compared to 2005. These industries include establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions; renting, leasing or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets; and managing companies and enterprises and/or holding the securities of financial assets of companies and enterprises.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the finance, real estate, and company management industries

(thousands of dollars)



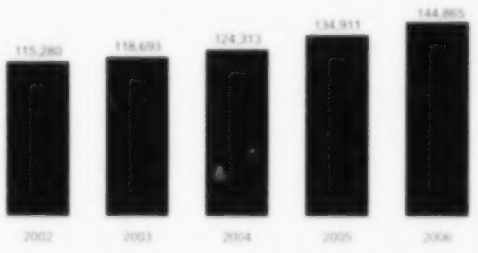
15 Professional and Personal Services

Total wages and salaries in the Yukon professional and personal services industry have been steadily increasing since 2002 to a high of $144,865,000 in 2006 (an increase of 7.4% from 2005). The main components of this sector are legal, accounting, engineering, scientific and technical consulting, advertising services, arts, entertainment and recreation, accommodation and food services, repair and maintenance, and aboriginal and international public administration.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the professional and personal services industry

(thousands of dollars)

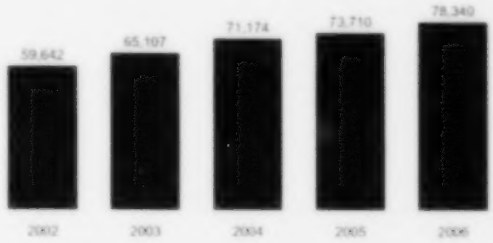


16 Educational Services

From 2002 to 2006, total wages and salaries in the Yukon educational services industry increased steadily, reaching $78,340,000 in 2006. In 2006, wages and salaries rose by 6.3% from 2005. The educational services industry includes establishments (schools, colleges, universities and training centres) primarily engaged in providing instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the educational services industry
(thousands of dollars)

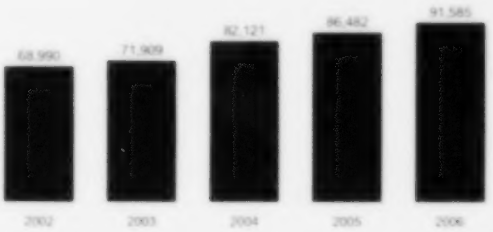


17 Health Care and Social Assistance

Total wages and salaries increased steadily from 2002 to 2006 in the Yukon health care and social assistance industry. In 2006, wages and salaries in this industry totalled $91,585,000. The health care and social assistance industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing health care by diagnosis and treatment, providing residential care for medical and social reasons and providing social assistance, such as counselling, welfare, child protection, community housing and food services, vocational rehabilitation and child care, to those requiring such assistance.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the health care and social assistance industry
(thousands of dollars)

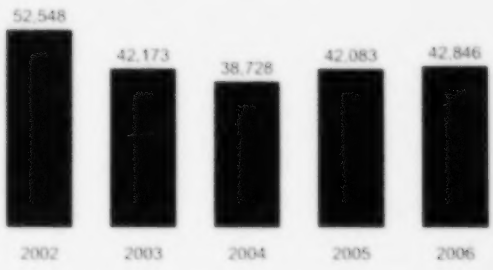


18 Federal Government Public Adminstration

Total wages and salaries for federal government public adminstration sub-sector in the Yukon increased in 2006 by $763,000, or 1.8%, compared to 2005. Federal government public adminstration comprises establishments of the federal government primarily engaged in activities of a governmental nature, such as legislative activities, judicial activities, taxation, national defence, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and international assistance and the administration of government programs.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the federal government public adminstration
(thousands of dollars)

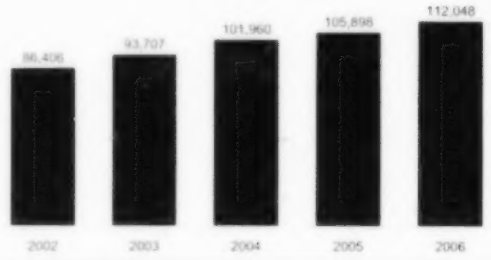


19 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration

The provincial and territorial public adminstration sub-sector in the Yukon has experienced a steady increase in recent years, due in part to devolution. In 2006, there was a 5.8% increase over 2005, while in 2005, there was a 3.9% increase over 2004. The territorial public administration industry includes activities of a governmental nature, such as legislative activities, judicial activities, taxation, public order and safety, and the administration of territorial government programs.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in provincial and territorial public administration
(thousands of dollars)

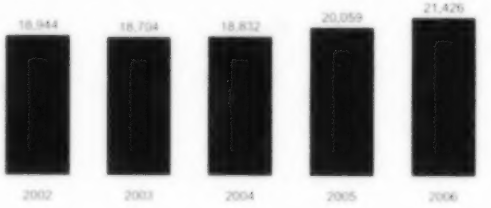


20 Local Public Administration

The local public administration sub-sector in the Yukon has remained relatively stable in recent years. In 2006, there was a 6.8% increase from 2005. The local public administration industry includes activities of a governmental nature, such as legislative activities, judicial activities, taxation, public order and safety, and the administration of local government programs.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in local public administration
(thousands of dollars)



Labour income comprises wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. It is defined as all compensation paid to employees. Earnings received by self-employed persons or working owners of unincorporated businesses are not included in labour income. Wages and salaries is an aggregate of many types of payments made to employees. In addition to regular remuneration, it includes directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, retroactive wage payments and stock options. Wages and salaries are estimated on a "gross" basis, that is, prior to deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, employment insurance, pension funds etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees, comprises employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers compensation and employment insurance.

All figures are reported in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted.

Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

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